

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

HOWARD COHAN,

CASE NO.:

Plaintiff,

vs.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SOUGHT

SSH IL M PROPERTY LLC, and
SSH TRS M LLC,

Defendants,

/

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, HOWARD COHAN (“Plaintiff”), by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint and sues SSH IL M PROPERTY, LLC, and SSH TRS M LLC (“Defendants”), for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorney’s fees, expenses and costs (including, but not limited to, court costs and expert fees) pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et. seq., and the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court is vested with original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 343 for Plaintiff’s claims arising under Title 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et. seq., based on Defendant’s violations of Title III of the ADA. *See also*, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, as well as the 2010 ADA Standards.

2. Venue is proper in this Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(B) and the Internal Operating Procedures for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in that all events giving rise to the lawsuit occurred in Cook County, Illinois.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff, HOWARD COHAN is *sui juris* and is a resident of the State of Florida residing in Palm Beach County, Florida.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendants are the lessee, operator, owner and/or lessor of the Real Property, which is subject to this suit, and is located at 1550 McConnor Pkwy, Schaumburg, IL 60173 and commonly referred to as Springhill Suites by Marriott Chicago Schaumburg/Woodfield Mall (“Premises”) and are the owners of the improvements where Premises is located.

5. Defendants are authorized to conduct, and are in fact conducting, business within the state of Illinois.

6. Plaintiff is an individual with numerous disabilities including severe spinal stenosis of the lumbar spine with spondylolisthesis; severe spinal stenosis of the cervical spine with nerve root compromise on the right side; a non-union fracture of the left acromion (shoulder); a labral tear of the left shoulder; a full thickness tear of the right rotator cuff; a right knee medial meniscal tear; a repaired ACL and bilateral meniscal tear of the left knee; and severe basal joint arthritis of the left thumb. The above listed permanent disabilities and symptoms cause sudden onsets of severe pain and substantially limit Plaintiff’s major life activities. At the time of Plaintiff’s visit to the Premises on September 26, 2018, (and prior to instituting this action), Plaintiff suffered from a “qualified disability” under the ADA, and required the use of bathroom facilities, a continuous path of travel connecting all essential elements of the facility and the use of other means of accessibility for persons with disabilities. Plaintiff personally visited the Premises, but was denied full and equal access and full and equal enjoyment of the

facilities, services, goods, and amenities within the Premises, even though he would be classified as a “bona fide patron”.

7. Plaintiff will avail himself of the services offered at the Premises in the future, provided that Defendants modify the Premises or modifies the policies and practices to accommodate individuals who have physical disabilities.

8. Completely independent of the personal desire to have access to this place of public accommodation free of illegal barriers to access, Plaintiff also acts as a “tester” for the purpose of discovering, encountering and engaging discrimination against the disabled in public accommodations. When acting as a “tester”, Plaintiff employs a routine practice. Plaintiff personally visits the public accommodation; engages all of the barriers to access, or at least of those that Plaintiff is able to access; tests all of those barriers to access to determine whether and the extent to which they are illegal barriers to access; proceeds with legal action to enjoin such discrimination; and subsequently returns to Premises to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA and to otherwise use the public accommodation as members of the able-bodied community are able to do. Independent of other subsequent visits, Plaintiff also intends to visit the Premises regularly to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA, and its maintenance of the accessible features of Premises. In this instance, Plaintiff, in Plaintiff’s individual capacity and as a “tester”, visited Premises, encountered barriers to access at Premises, and engaged and tested those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury, and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access and the ADA violations set forth herein. It is Plaintiff’s belief that said violations will not be corrected without Court intervention, and thus Plaintiff will suffer legal harm and injury in the near future.

VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

9. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 through 8 above as if fully stated herein.

10. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half (1.5) years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992, or January 26, 1993 if Defendant(s) have ten (10) or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000.00 or less. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

11. As stated in 42 U.S.C § 12101(a)(1)-(3),(5) and (9) Congress found, among other things, that:

- a. some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow older;
- b. historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention
- c. discrimination against disabled individuals persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public facilities;
- d. individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of

architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices. Exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and,

e. the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our country is justifiably famous, and accosts the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

12. As stated in 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1)(2) and (4) Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- a. provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- b. provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and
- c. invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily basis by people with disabilities.

13. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182(7), 28 C.F.R. § 36.104 and the 2010 ADA Standards, Defendants' Premises are a place of public accommodation covered by the ADA by the fact it provides services to the general public and must be in compliance therewith. The building and/or Premises, which is the subject of this action, is a public accommodation covered by the ADA and which must be in compliance therewith.

14. Defendants have discriminated and continue to discriminate against Plaintiff and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations located at the Premises, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 and 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et. seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

15. Plaintiff has visited the Premises, and has been denied full and safe equal access to the facility and therefore suffered an injury in fact.

16. Plaintiff would like to return and enjoy the goods and/or services at Premises on a spontaneous, full and equal basis. However, Plaintiff is precluded from doing so by the Defendant's failure and refusal to provide disabled persons with full and equal access to their facilities. Therefore, Plaintiff continues to suffer from discrimination and injury due to the architectural barriers that are in violation of the ADA.

17. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Officer of the Attorney General promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 36 and its successor the 2010 ADA Standards ADA Accessibility guidelines (hereinafter referred to as "ADAAG"), 28 C.F.R. § 36, under which said Department may obtain civil penalties of up to \$55,000.00 for the first violation and \$110,000.00 for and subsequent violation.¹

18. Defendants are in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et. seq. and the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards et. seq., and is discriminating against Plaintiff as a result of, inter alia, the following specific violations:

¹ Effective April 1, 2014 the civil penalties were increased, based on inflation, from \$55,000.00 to \$75,000.00 for the first violation and from \$110,000.00 to \$150,000.00 for subsequent violations. *See* C.F.R. §§36 and 85.

A. Passenger Drop Off Area:

- a. Failing to provide a passenger loading zone with an access aisle marked with striping in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§209, 209.1, 209.4, 503, 503.1, 503.3 and 503.3.3.

B. Men's Restroom Lobby:

- a. Failing to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§309, 309.1, 309.2, 309.3, 309.4 and 308.
- b. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear or side wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604, 604.5, 604.5.1 and 604.5.2
- c. Failing to provide toilet paper dispensers in the proper position in front of the water closet or at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604, 604.7 and 309.4.
- d. Failing to provide the water closet seat at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§604 and 604.4.

19. To the best of Plaintiff's belief and knowledge, Defendants have failed to eliminate the specific violations set forth in paragraph 18 herein.

20. Although Defendants are charged with having knowledge of the violations, the Defendants may not have actual knowledge of said violations until this Complaint makes Defendant aware of same.

21. To date, the readily achievable barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

22. Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et. seq., and 28 C.F.R. § 36.304, the Defendant was required to make the establishment a place of public accommodation, accessible to persons with disabilities by January 28, 1992. As of the date of the filing of this Complaint, Defendant has failed to comply with this mandate.

23. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by Defendant, pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 12205.

24. All of the above violations are readily achievable to modify in order to bring Premises or the Facility/Property into compliance with the ADA.

25. In instance(s) where the 2010 ADAAG standard does not apply, the 1991 ADAAG standard applies and all of the violations listed in paragraph 18 herein can be applied to the 1991 ADAAG standards.

26. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff's injunctive relief, including an order to alter the subject facility to make them readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and closing the Subject Facility until the requisite modifications are completed.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

1. That this Court declares that Premises owned, operated and/or controlled by Defendants are in violation of the ADA;
2. That this Court enter an Order requiring Defendants to alter their facilities to make them accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;

3. That this Court enter and Order directing the Defendants to evaluate and neutralize their policies, practices and procedures toward persons with disabilities, for such reasonable time so as to allow the Defendant to undertake and complete corrective procedures to Premises;
4. That this Court award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to the court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit to the Plaintiff; and,
5. That this Court award such other and further relief as it may deem necessary, just and proper.

Dated this 19th day of July, 2019.

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